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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/902,883 07/11/2001		Meichun Ruan	12218.1100 9836	
29906 7	590 06/15/2004	EXAMINER		
	FISHER & LORENZ	SONG, SARAH U		
7150 E. CAMELBACK, STE. 325			ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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			Applicati n N .		Applicant(s)		
			09/902,88	33	RUAN ET AL.		
	Offic Action Su	mmary	Examiner		Art Unit		
			Sarah So	ng	2874	BW	
Period f	The MAILING DATE f r Reply	this communication ap	pears on th	cover sheet with the d	correspondence add	ress	
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTOR' MAILING DATE OF THIS nsions of time may be available un SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing period for reply specified above is period for reply is specified above re to reply within the set or extende reply received by the Office later the ad patent term adjustment. See 37	der the provisions of 37 CFR 1. date of this communication. less than thirty (30) days, a rep, the maximum statutory period depended for reply will, by statut an three months after the mailir	136(a). In no evoly within the state will apply and we, cause the app	ent, however, may a reply be tinutory minimum of thirty (30) day II expire SIX (6) MONTHS from lication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this con D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.	
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to commun	ication(s) filed on 24 A	March 2004.				
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL.	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.					
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) is/are objected to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Applicati	on Papers						
10)⊠	The specification is objee The drawing(s) filed on games Applicant may not request Replacement drawing sheet at the oath or declaration	18 October 2001 is/are that any objection to the et(s) including the correct	e: a)⊠ acce e drawing(s) t ction is requir	e held in abeyance. See ed if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFF	R 1.121(d).	
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a)l	2. Certified copies of3. Copies of the certified	None of: f the priority documen f the priority documen tified copies of the prion he International Burea	ts have bee ts have bee prity docume au (PCT Rul	n received. n received in Applicati ents have been receive e 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National S	itage	
Attachmen	t(s)						
1) Notice 2) Notice 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-8 e of Draftsperson's Patent Dra nation Disclosure Statement(s r No(s)/Mail Date	wing Review (PTO-948))	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate	152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's communication filed on March 24, 2004 has been carefully considered and placed of record in the file. Claims 1, 5, 13 and 14 have been amended. New claims 21-24 have been added. Claims 1-24 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 5 is objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 5, line 2, Examiner suggests changing "cantilevers" to -cantilever—. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 4. Claims 1, 2, 8, 12, 14-16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Athale (U.S. Patent 6,501,869 previously relied upon). Athale discloses a device for transmitting optical signals, said device comprising: a substrate (body of switch 1990), an optical input accepting said optical signals 1910, 1920 and 1930 so that the optical signals travel substantially parallel to the substrate; a control device coupled to the substrate directing said optical signals substantially parallel to the substrate between said optical input and an optical output, the control device including at least one mirror element 1911 having a cantilever (column 5, line 21 and column 11, line 21); and a channel (waveguide) 1916 and 1946 located between said optical input and said optical output confining said optical signals to a

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predetermined path. The mirror element 1911 is configured to reflect said optical signal within said device as shown in Figure 19. Athale also discloses the wall of the channel to be reflective (column 8, lines 6-11) and discloses a channel mirror 1941 configured to receive said optical signal 1910 (reflected as beam 1920) and to direct said optical signal through said channel.

Likewise, the method is inherent as setting forth requisite steps for the operation of the device of Athale. It is noted that the cantilever is switched such that said reflective portion is placed in the path of said optical signal when said optical signal is desired at a first output on a first one of the predetermined paths, and such that said reflective portion is placed out of the path of said signal when said optical signal is desired at a second output on a second one of said predetermined paths (see Figure 13c for example). It is additionally noted that the conducting step comprises directing said optical signal (e.g. 1940) away from said reflective wall (e.g. wall of channel

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1916) with a channel mirror (e.g. 1941). It is noted that the embodiment of Figure 19 is a switch.

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 3-7, 9-11, 13, 17, 18 and 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Athale in view of Judy et al. (U.S. Patent 5,945,898 previously relied upon). Athale discloses the claimed invention as discussed above, but does not specifically disclose the cantilever having a magnetically sensitive portion configured to be switched by one of a plurality of electromagnetic signals, wherein each of said electromagnetic signals induce a

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magnetic torque in the cantilever, wherein said plurality of electromagnetic signals comprise magnetic signals generated by a plurality of conductors, wherein said plurality of electromagnetic signals comprise electrostatic signals generated by a plurality of electrodes or wherein said reflective wall comprises one of the group consisting of aluminum, gold, silver and chromium.

- Reflective coatings consisting of one of aluminum, gold, silver and chromium are well known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to provide the reflective wall of Athale with any well-known reflective coating, since applicant has not disclosed that the particular reflective material solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with any well known reflective coating.
- 8. Judy et al. disclose a plurality of mirror elements or reflectors (102), i.e. magnetic plate with a mirror coating (column 5, lines 15-16), each comprising a cantilever having a magnetically sensitive portion and a reflective portion, wherein each of said cantilevers is configured to be switched between a first state and a second state by one of a plurality of electromagnetic signals (i.e. magnetic field 118) consisting of magnetic signals generated by conductors 302 or electrostatic signals generated by electrodes 112 and 114. It is noted that the magnetic field 118 induces a torque in the cantilever.
- 9. Specifically regarding claims 21-24, Judy et al. discloses the control device comprising a cantilever beam having a reflective portion and a magnetic plate 102, but does not specifically disclose the magnetic plate to be a permanent magnet. However, since the magnetic plate retains its magnetism regardless of the externally applied magnetic field, it would have been obvious to

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one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the magnetic plate 102 is also a permanent magnet. Furthermore, the conductor 302 causes the control device to move between first and second positions each time energy (from source 316) is passed through the conductor.

- 10. One of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to incorporate the magnetic actuation of Judy et al. into the switch of Athale since the deflectors of both Athale and Judy et al. are operationally similar with regards to movement.
- 11. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to combine the features of electrostatic forces and magnetic forces within the switching arrangement of Athale since the actuation scheme of Judy et al. provides superior and compact arrays of microactuated structures that can be batch-processed (column 2, lines 37-44).

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant states that Athale, "fails to teach of light traveling parallel to a substrate from an input to an output, as recited in claims 1 and 14". It is noted that claims 1 and 14 claim, "an optical input accepting said optical signals so that the optical signals travel substantially parallel to the substrate; a control device coupled to the substrate directing said optical signals substantially parallel to the substrate between said optical input and an optical output...." In Figure 19 of Athale, for example, the optical signal travels substantially parallel to the substrate from the optical input. Furthermore, the overall path of the optical signal between the optical input and the optical output is substantially parallel to the substrate since the majority of the path is parallel to the substrate. The length of the path of the beam between the mirrors of the control device is a minimal. Additionally, the control device as a whole directs the optical signals

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substantially parallel to the substrate between the optical input and the optical output. The optical signals are directed substantially parallel to the substrate by the control device and thus the optical signals travel substantially parallel to the substrate.

- 13. Applicant also states that Athale and Judy fail to teach the light beams confined to predetermined paths. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Athale makes several references to a waveguide, such as waveguides 1916 and 1946. Waveguides inherently confine light beams to a predetermined path. Therefore the claimed limitation is clearly taught by Athale.
- 14. Applicant further states that none of the applied patents teach the features of claims 21-
- 24. Examiner respectfully disagrees. The features of claims 21-24 would have been obvious as stated in the rejection above.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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16. Any inquiry concerning the merits of this communication should be directed to Examiner Sarah Song at telephone number 571-272-2359. Any inquiry of a general or clerical nature, or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist at telephone number 571-272-1562 or to the technical support staff supervisor at telephone number 571-272-1615.

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John D.Lee Primary Examine